

## Report of the Central Statistical Board of the State Planning Commission of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on the Fulfilment of the National Economic Development Plan for the First Half of 1963

The entire working people of our country holding high the Ten Tasks set forth by the Fifth Plenary Meeting of the Fourth Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea have waged a vigorous labour struggle displaying revolutionary zeal and creative enthusiasm, and have achieved great successes in the fulfilment of the National Economic Development Plan for 1963 for consolidating the success registered in capturing the Six Heights and for preparing for attaining a new, higher eminence.

In the first half of 1963 the Daian work system and Chungsan-ri method have been elaborated further in all fields of the national economy, with the result that new changes have been effected in economic guidance and enterprise management, and the activeness and creativeness of the masses further enhanced.

Under the sagacious leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung the working people of our country holding higher the banner of the Chullima movement, the general line of our Party in socialist construction, have unremittingly carried through the principle of self-reliance, thus vigorously pushing forward the country's socialist industrialization and further strengthening the already-created foundation of an independent national economy.

In the first half of 1963 on all fronts of socialist construction the technical innovation movement was intensified and a mass-scale struggle was waged for normalising production and managing well the country's eco-

nomy by tapping internal reserves to the maximum.

In the field of industry, efforts were concentrated on developing the extracting and defense industries while better equipping and reinforcing the heavy industrial centres, and serious attention was paid to the creation of raw material bases for light industry and to the technical improvement of local industry.

In the field of agriculture an all-Party campaign was waged for expanding the ranks of workhands and consolidating the material and technical foundations.

On the basis of successes in all domains of the national economy the material and cultural life of the people has been further improved.

Successes achieved in the fields of the national economy in the first half of 1963 are as follows:

### 1. Development of Industry

The plan for gross value of industrial output for the first half of 1963 was overfulfilled by 1.6 per cent, of which central industry by 1.4 per cent and local industry by 2.4 per cent.

The gross value of industrial output for the first half of 1963 increased to 104.2 per cent as against the corresponding period of last year.

The plans for the gross value of industrial output of major ministries and bureaus have been fulfilled as follows:

	In percentages
Ministry of Electrical and Coal Industries	101
Ministry of Metallurgical and Chemical Industries	105
Ministry of Machine-building Industry	97
General Bureau of Light Industry	100
General Bureau of Pharmaceutical Industry	105
Ministry of Forestry	97
Ministry of Fisheries	88
Ministry of Building Materials Industry	104
Ministry of Transportation	99
Ministry of Communications	131
Agricultural Commission	105
Ministry of Government Procurement and Food Administration	105
Ministry of Common Education	120
General Bureau of Publication	107
General Bureaus of Local Industries in all provinces (Total)	104
General Bureau of Local Industry of the City of Pyongyang	107
General Bureau of Local Industry of South Pyongan Province	104
General Bureau of Local Industry of North Pyongan Province	104
General Bureau of Local Industry of Jagang Province	109
General Bureau of Local Industry of South Hwanghai Province	102
General Bureau of Local Industry of North Hwanghai Province	105
General Bureau of Local Industry of Kangwon Province	98
General Bureau of Local Industry of South Hamgyung Province	103
General Bureau of Local Industry of North Hamgyung Province	100
General Bureau of Local Industry of Ryanggang Province	108
General Bureau of Local Industry of the City of Kaesong	88

tories and enterprises have overfulfilled the plans for gross value of industrial output for the first half of 1963 ahead of schedule: Chullima Daian Electric Appliances Factory, Anjoo, Heukryung, Kokunwun Coal Mines, Moosan, Sungchun and Ryongyang Mines, Hwanghai Iron Works, Kim Chaik Iron Works, Sungjin Steel Works, Heuchun Machine-tool Factory, Heungnam Fertilizer Factory, Yungan Chemical Factory, Haijoo Cement Mill, Yoopyung Timber Station, Pyongyang Textile Mill, Bakchun Silk Mill, Shinuijoo Enamelware Factory, Moonchun Fishery and many others.

In the first half of 1963 as against the same period of last year, the output of major industrial goods showed growth at the following rates:

	In percentages
Electric power	103
Coal	108
Iron ore	110
Pig iron and granulated iron	112
Steel	112
Structural steel	129
Electric motors	111
Tractors	156
Trucks	333
Air compressors	167
Rock drills	135
Mine cars	188
Crushers	120
Ball mills	125
Farm machines	143
Chemical fertilizers	106
Caustic soda	137
Carbide	109
Chemical fibre	147
Vinyl chloride	110
Cement	110
Timber	113
Paper	103
Fabrics	96
of which:	
silk	121
woolen fabrics	117
Raincoats	147
Footwear	117
Soy sauce	100
Bean paste	101
Tobacco	117
Enamelware	204
Sewing machines	111

Thanks to the devoted labour struggle of the heroic working class the following fac-

Bicycles	194
Radios	121
Fountain pens	118
Bags	253

In the field of electric industry, the existing generating, transmitting and distributing facilities have been repaired and fully equipped; the efficiency of turbines has been raised; the water conservancy work improved; measures were taken to reduce reactive power. As a result the power factor in the electric power system increased by 0.5 per cent as against the corresponding period of last year.

In the first half of this year 173,000,000 kwh more power was generated than the corresponding period of last year.

During the period, work on the Kangge Youth Power Plant with a capacity of 240,000 kva was successfully pushed ahead and the project of its No. 1 power station is in a finishing stage. Work on the Woonbong Power Station with a planned capacity of 400,000 kva and the Pyongyang Thermal Power Station with a capacity of 400,000 kw went ahead successfully.

In this period the state invested in the mining industry 21 per cent more capital construction fund than in the corresponding period of last year, directing main efforts to big-scale coal and ore mines. In the meantime medium and small coal and ore mines were opened.

At the Aoji, Kokunwun, Hamyun Collieries the construction of vertical pits was successfully carried out, 69,000 metres of galleries were tunnelled and 34,000 metres of galleries concreted.

In the first half of 1963, as a result of the consolidation of the material and technical foundations of the coal mines, the mechanisation level of transport of coal and dirt inside and outside the pits rose by 2.2 per cent compared with the same period of last year.

In the first half of 1963 in the field of coal industry many advanced methods were widely introduced, the "wall-by-wall" cutting method in bituminous coal mines and method of breaking down the back of the wall in anthracite mines included, resulting in a higher extraction rate.

In the first half of 1963 the mining industry consolidated the technical equipment of

the existing mines and opened new ones to meet the growing demands for ores.

Construction and expansion projects in mines were successfully carried on during this period: the ore chute and ore dressing centre at the Moosan Mine, the ore dressing centre with a capacity of 280,000 tons at the Manduk Mine and hosts of other projects.

In the first half of 1963 as against the same period of last year, the mechanisation level of the transport at the ore cutting faces in mines rose by 3.8 per cent; that of the loading of dirt at the tunnelling faces by 10 per cent; that of the transport of ores and dirt inside and outside the pits by 1.7 per cent.

In the domain of metallurgical industry, the construction of a blooming shop with a capacity of 400,000 tons at the Hwanghai Iron Works and a seamless tube shop with a capacity of 50,000 tons at the Kangsun Steel Works were stepped up in the first half of this year.

In the field of metallurgical industry a drive was carried on for carrying through the instructions given by Comrade Kim Il Sung at the Hwanghai Iron Works, with the result that the technical management work was improved and production normalised, achieving great results in increasing the production of pig iron and steel with existing equipment.

In the first half of 1963, as against the corresponding period of last year, the output per available volume of the blast furnace rose to 113 per cent, the average daily steel output per square metre of the bottom of open-hearth furnace to 128 per cent, and the steel extraction rate at converters rose by 3.2 per cent.

Thanks to the improvement of the technical and economic indices in the field of metallurgical industry, 62,000 tons more pig and granulated irons and 56,000 tons more steel were turned out in this period compared with the same period last year.

In the first half of 1963, 12 kinds of steel and 22 varieties of standard structural steel were added. During the period the output of the duplex-process goods grew to 169 per cent in single seam pipe, 127 per cent in seamless tube and 120 per cent in wire rope, compared with the same period of last year.

In the first half of 1963 in the field of machine-building industry the casting shop of the Heuichun Machine-tool Factory and the continuous metal heat tempering oven of the Moonchun Machine Factory were completed and work on the large-scale machine-processing and assembling shops of the Kiyang Tractor Factory was carried on successfully.

In the first half of 1963, in order to consolidate the material and technical foundations of the extracting industry, the machine-building industry produced 70 excavators, over 200 air compressors, over 4,000 rock drills, over 180 chain conveyers, over 60 mine cars, over 270 winches and other equipment for collieries and mines; 1,400 tractors, 1,395 trucks, over 130 large-sized centrifugal pumps, 4,000 tractor-pumps and other kinds of farm equipment for the mechanisation of agriculture; various kinds of vessels and equipment for consolidating the technical foundations of fishery and light industry.

In the field of machine-building industry specialization and co-operation were expanded and the disciplines in co-operative production have been further strengthened. As a result, the foundations for meeting on our own the domestic demands for machines, equipment and parts have been further consolidated.

By the rational utilization of production area and raising the utility rate of the equipment in machine-building plants, in the first half of 1963 as against the corresponding period of last year the output per square metre of the casting shop rose to 136 per cent in steel casting and 117 per cent in iron casting and the amount of processing work done by a machine-tool to 109 per cent.

In the field of chemical industry main efforts were concentrated on producing chemical fertilizers and agricultural chemicals for the application of chemicals in agriculture, and on producing light industrial raw materials including chemical fibre and synthetic resins.

Thanks to the devoted labour of the working people engaged in the chemical industry, 683,000 tons of chemical fertilizers and 10,000 tons of agricultural chemicals were supplied to the countryside before the farming season and the output of chemical fibre increased by more than 3,000 tons compared

with the same period of last year.

In this period, work on the ammonium nitrate lime fertilizer shop with a capacity of 350,000 tons at the Heungnam Fertilizer Factory as well as the weed-killing chemicals shop with a capacity of 3,500 tons and the agricultural chemicals processing shop with a capacity of 30,000 tons both under the Bongoong Chemical Industrial Management Bureau was nearing completion and the project on the chemical shop of the Hwanghai Iron Works was undertaken.

In the first half of 1963 as against the corresponding period of last year the output of medicines grew to 114 per cent and their varieties expanded.

In the first half of 1963 the technical equipment in the building-materials industry was further reinforced and the output of building materials increased.

In the first half of 1963 as against the corresponding period of last year, over 110,000 tons more cement and 210,000 cubic metres more pre-fab reinforced-concrete parts were produced.

In the field of forestry the circulating felling method and other advanced felling methods were actively introduced, with the result that the output of timber increased by 206,000 cubic metres compared with the corresponding period of last year.

In the field of light industry a broad-scale campaign was unfolded under the powerful support of heavy industry to further consolidate its material and technical foundations while improving the quality of products.

In the domain of textile industry, the Pyongyang Silk Mill equipped on up-to-date lines with a capacity of handling 4,000 tons of cocoons annually was newly built and the construction of the Hyesan Textile Mill with 15,000 spindles progressed successfully.

In this period the proportion of twisted yarn fabrics in the total textile output grew by 2 per cent and that of high-quality fabrics by 10 per cent as against the same period of last year, as a result of the campaign for consolidating the already-captured height of 250,000,000 metres of fabrics while improving the quality of fabrics.

In the first half of 1963 the production of major items of foodstuffs such as soy sauce, bean paste and bean-curd and of daily necessities and articles for cultural use, in-

cluding resin goods, was expanded, and their quality markedly improved.

As a result of the struggle for carrying through the instructions given by Comrade Kim Il Sung at the Changsung joint meeting, in the local industry the technical equipment of the local industrial factories was reinforced and the raw material bases further consolidated.

Following the Changsung joint meeting till June this year, local industrial factories were supplied with a total of more than 25,000 spindles, more than 1,400 power looms, more than 300 oil-presses and other kinds of new machines and equipment; more than 680 factories were newly built, expanded, or better equipped. Thus the material and technical foundations of local industry were markedly solidified.

In the first half of 1963 the local industry has added a total of over 4,000 jungbo to its own raw material fields.

In the first half of 1963 more than 2,000 motorised and sail boats, some 1,000 tons of rope, fishing nets and tackle were supplied to the fishing industry, with the result that its material and technical foundation was further fortified.

But owing to the oceanic conditions the production targets were not attained in the field of fishery.

## 2. Development of Agriculture

During the first six months of 1963 the whole Party and people were mobilized and aided rural districts in order to hold fast the height of 5 million tons of grain captured last year and to scale a yet higher eminence. As a result, the socialist rural bastion has been further consolidated and brilliant successes were attained in farming.

In response to the Party's red letter on directing more efforts to agriculture and consolidating the rural bastion, in the first half of this year more than 267,000 youths and middle-aged from cities and towns voluntarily have gone to the farm villages.

Thanks to the active assistance of factory and office workers and students who rose up for the "15 day battle" and to the devoted labour struggle of co-op farmers, rice transplantation and sowing were done in good time and fertilizing and tending crops done successfully.

The total state investments in the capital

construction for agriculture during the first half of 1963 increased by 38 per cent as against the corresponding period of the previous year.

During the period the utility rate of existing irrigation facilities was raised and the large-scale irrigation projects as well as medium and small irrigation projects under construction were pushed ahead more intensively. As a result, another stride was made in irrigation.

During the first six months of 1963 the irrigation project in the Amrok River area with a capacity of watering 89,000 hectares of land was successfully carried on, and more than 5,000 hectares of paddies and non-paddies were newly brought under irrigation. Besides, medium- and small-scale irrigation undertakings including the building of a sluice gate on the Ryesung River were completed so as to supply water before the farming season. And on the Soonhwa River, work on the irrigation project with a capacity of irrigating 4,300 hectares and protecting 1,600 hectares of land has made a successful headway.

The total state investments in the capital construction for agricultural mechanization increased by 76 per cent as compared with the corresponding period of last year, and the technical revolution in the rural areas has made another big stride.

During the period seven new farm-machine stations were set up; a great number of farm machines, more than 1,500 tractors and over 700 trucks included, were sent to the rural areas.

As of the end of the first six months of 1963 the number of tractors in the field of agriculture reached 17,500 (in terms of 15 h.p.). Thanks to the greater production of accessories and to the better equipment of the repair shops of the farm-machine stations, the operation rate of tractors and trucks rose by 4 and 3.3 per cent respectively as against the corresponding period of last year.

Compared with the corresponding period of last year, in the first half of this year the volume of work done by tractors rose as follows:

	1963 in % of 1962
Total volume of work	111
Ploughing	110

Ground-levelling	125
Sowing	124
Inter-row weeding	108
Transportation	111

In order to further step up the application of chemicals to agriculture, the supply of fertilizers grew by 10 per cent over the corresponding period of 1962, and hundreds of thousands of tons of slag, carbide ashes, and slake lime were scattered on acidified fields.

During this period the work of seed-breeding and seed-improving was further improved; better seeds suited to the soil and climatic conditions were sown and the area under high-yielding crops was expanded.

A struggle to improve the grain structure was waged extensively. As a result, compared with the corresponding period of 1962, the acreage of paddy fields transplanted with rice seedlings and that of fields with upland rice seedlings increased by 44,000 and 39,000 hectares respectively. Moreover, out of the total acreage of land under grain 28.5 per cent was under rice, whereas it was 24 per cent last year.

During the period the area sown to soy beans was expanded by 29,000 hectares as against the corresponding period of 1962.

During the first half of this year in the field of livestock breeding, too, a great result has been registered. The foundations of the state and co-operative farm livestock breeding have been further consolidated and head of domestic animals kept by co-op farm members as their sideline increased remarkably.

Compared with the corresponding period of last year head of cattle, sheep, goats and chickens increased by 1, 12, 27, and 1 per cent respectively. But the number of pigs witnessed a small decrease.

### 3. Development of Transport and Communications

In the first half of 1963 the workers in the field of transport have met fully the growing demands of every branch of the national economy for transport by further improving the technical equipment of the rolling stocks and raising their utility rate.

In the first half year of 1963 the volume of freights carried by the railway grew by

5 per cent compared with the same period of last year, of which that of coal 8 per cent, ores 9 per cent, lumber 15 per cent, cement 10 per cent, and chemical fertilizer 21 per cent respectively.

The electrification of the 126-kilometre-long Danchun-Hongwon line and the construction of the Chungjin-Rajin line were carried on successfully.

Compared with the same period of the previous year the actual operation rate of locomotives was raised by 1 per cent, the average traction tonnage of goods trains by 2 per cent, and the rate of mechanization of loading and unloading operations by 1.1 per cent respectively.

The technical management of trucks was strengthened and the repair work was improved, with the result that the operation rate of trucks grew by 1.7 per cent as against the same period of last year.

In the field of communications the networks of telegraph, telephone and through-wire radio were further rearranged and improved.

The total length of long-distance telephone and telegraph lines increased by 24 per cent, the number of urban telephone subscribers by 8 per cent, the number of loudspeakers by 10 per cent, the number of through-wire radio sets by 2 per cent, and the transmission power was augmented by 3 per cent respectively in comparison with the same period of the past year.

### 4. Collective Technical Innovation and Strengthening of Economization

In order to produce more and build faster with the available manpower and existing equipment, the working people of our country have vigorously waged the Chullima workteam movement, extensively launching a collective technical innovation movement.

In the Chullima workteam movement 3,080,000 workers, office employees, co-operative farm members and students have been embraced. 13,626 workteams embracing more than 434,000 workers won the title of Chullima workteam, of which 131 workteams the title of twice Chullima workteam. And 17 workshops became Chullima workshops. In the first half of 1963, the Daian Electric Appliances Factory was a-

warded the title of Chullima factory for the first time in our country.

With the co-operation of workers and technicians strengthened and the collective wisdom of the working people displayed, more than 30,000 inventions and rationalization proposals were introduced in production in the field of industry in the first half of 1963.

A system was established for checking and repairing the equipment and the work of ensuring spare parts was improved, with the result that compared with the corresponding period of last year, the utility rate of equipment rose as follows:

Calendar day utility  
rate in first half  
1963 in per cent of  
that of 1962

Generators	4.2
Blast furnaces	5.9
Open-hearth furnaces	2.9
Granulated iron converters	7.8
Rolling machines	6.6
Carbide electric furnaces	3.9
Cement kilns	5.7
Spinning machines	3.9
Silk looms	9.6

In the first six months of 1963, in the field of capital construction, compared with the corresponding period of 1962, the proportion of precast construction rose by 1 per cent in the construction of dwelling houses and by 6 per cent in that of public buildings.

In order to carry through the line of the Party for managing well the economy of the country a mass movement has been launched to spare and economize the state property by every means in all fields of the national economy.

In the first half of 1963, compared with the corresponding period of 1962, consumption of coke in turning out one ton of pig iron was reduced by 8.1 per cent; consumption of electric power in per-ton production of steel by 6.5 per cent and that in per-ton production of ammonia by 3 per cent.

During the first half of this year, as a result of the promotion of technical innovation movement and economization, the cost of production in industry was reduced

by 3.6 per cent compared with the corresponding period of 1962.

## 5. Improvement of Material and Cultural Standards of the People

Thanks to the popular policies of the Party and to the successes registered in all branches of the national economy fresh improvement has been noted in the people's material and cultural standards.

In the first half of 1963, the monetary wages of factory and office workers increased by 2 per cent compared with the corresponding period of last year.

During the period the Government advanced the procurement prices of industrial crops to give enormous benefits to the co-op farm members.

In the first six months of this year, the Government has erected a great number of dwellings for workers, office employees, and co-op farm members. Moreover, the Government appropriated over 10,000,000 won for the renovation and beautification of the existing houses.

Owing to the greater production of consumer goods and the enhancement in the people's purchasing power, compared with the corresponding period of last year the retail turnover of state- and co-op-run stores witnessed an increase of 4 per cent.

In the first half of this year the volume of supply of major items of consumer goods increased compared with the corresponding period of last year as follows:

First half of 1963 in  
% of that of 1962

Soy sauce	118
Bean paste	110
Marine products	106
Vegetables	134
Fruits	6.3 times
Soft drinks	111
Cigarettes	106
Fabrics	132
Ready-wear	115
Underwear	102
Footwear	103
Soaps	118
Chinaware	122
Enamelware	135

Radios	2.5 times
Bicycles	4.2 times

As in other years, in the first half of this year the Government disbursed a huge sum of fund to provide the school pupils and students with summer uniforms.

During this period the Government sent on two occasions altogether 604,210,000 yen in Japanese currency to aid the education of children of the Korean nationals in Japan and award scholarships.

The first half of 1963 has witnessed 140,000 graduates of higher learning establishments, college and specialized and technical schools going into all fields of the national economy. As of June 30, in 9,191 various schools 2,550,000 pupils and students were studying.

During the period twenty new theatres and cinema houses were built and the seating capacity rose by 14 per cent as against the same period of last year. During the same period there was also an increase of 2 per cent in the number of therapeutic and prophylactic organs, and the number of hospital beds grew by 15 per cent. The number of nurseries stood at 6,492 and that of kindergartens at 5,667.

With the thorough implementation of the Party policy and the strengthening of education in revolutionary traditions and of communist education in the fields of education and public health, there appeared a series of exemplary facts in the education of the younger generation and promotion of health of the people, inspiring everyone.

In the first six months of this year the

network of sanatoria and holiday homes were greatly expanded so that 163,000 working people—an increase of 20,000 over the figure for last year's first half—enjoyed recuperation and vacation.

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The successes that our people have attained in the first six months of this year in carrying out the national economic plan reaffirm the correctness and sagacity of the Party policy and leadership in establishing the foundation of an independent national economy more firmly by exhibiting the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance. At the same time, they constitute a firm guarantee for the fulfilment of the tasks for the first half of the Seven-Year Plan and have shown us unshakable prospects for bringing about a marked change in the production of consumer goods.

The shining achievements scored in North Korea will give a powerful impetus to the anti-American, national-salvation struggle of the South Korean people who are suffering the worst food crisis and mediaeval suppression under the tyranny of the U.S. imperialists and their running dogs, the military fascist clique.

Today the entire working people of the country, having firmly united around the Party Central Committee headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung, are making constant innovations and uninterrupted advance maintaining strained posture, towards the over-fulfilment of the national economic plan for 1963.

**The Central Statistical Board of the State  
Planning Commission**

*July 16, 1963*